

Bye Road Commissioners, Francis Cluff, and Highway Commissioners, Cluff and Hale, and also Statute Labor Commissioners, William Hovey, Eli Sharp and Wm. Hale make proper returns.

Dr. To County and small pox Warrant \$74 67
Cr. By amount paid Sec. Treasurer 56 00
Due County balance being amount of small pox Warrant, \$18 67

Last year's accounts have not yet been decided and the standing of the Parish with the County cannot therefore be determined.

Collector Fitzherbert's return shows a balance in his hands of \$47 30, of which, since the account was closed, \$23 30 has been paid to the Sec. Treasurer, to go, it is presumed, against the small pox warrant, of which the Assessors have made no return. There is no voucher for the amount of delinquent list, \$27 03, nor is the name of the Justice with whom it was left mentioned.

J. B. Rideout, Overseer of Poor, has a return which is not complete, showing a balance in his hands of \$5 73. Overseer Robert DeMarchant sends a memorandum, but no proper return, showing balance in his hands \$7 14.

Bye Road Commissioners, Thomas Hotham, and Statute Labor Commissioners, J. B. Rideout, make correct returns.

Dr. To County and small pox Warrant \$81 34
Balance due in 1862 14 96
\$96 30

Cr. By amount paid Sec. Treasurer by Collector Tompkins 81 34

Balance due the County \$14 96

Collector Tompkins' return shows balance in his hands of \$12 904. A balance of \$23 67 last year is not accounted for, the error originated with the Revisors.

Overseers of Poor J. Bell and B. Atwater make due returns, the latter shows balance on hand of \$3 15.

Bye-Road Commissioners—Hiram Scriven shows 10 cents over-expended by him; Joseph Foster over-expended 36 cents (with this return is a letter from Mr. F. to which the attention of the Councilors for Feb. is directed); O. H. Tompkins' return all right.

Statute labor Commissioners H. Scriven, O. H. Tompkins and Joseph Foster also have made returns.

Dr. To County and small pox Warrant \$480 00
Cr. By amt. paid Sec. Treasurer, 454 20

Balance due County, \$25 80

The Collector's account with the parish returns and those of the Poor Commissioners, are now referred to the Board of Supervision, by whom they are audited and arranged.

Bye Road Commissioners, T. W. Watson and C. McKee have submitted correct returns, as have the same as Highway Commissioners, Robert Hume, Collector, and Wingate Weeks, have made proper returns, on the Upper Woodstock road district.

JUSTICES RETURNS.

Returns have been received from various Justices as follows:

R. S. Clark, Esq., Wakefield, accounting for matters left with him for collection by Collector Watson.

Z. Mills, Esq., Wicklow, accounting for Delinquent list placed in his hands for 1862, not including wild land delinquent list, showing a balance in his hands of \$4.

J. Rideout, Esq., Peel, shows a balance in his hands on delinquent lists of \$4 34.

John Bedell, Esq., makes a return of defaulters list, Parish Northampton, for 1862.

W. D. Estey, Esq., Simonds, makes return of defaulters list for 1862.

J. T. Allan, Esq., makes return of defaulters list for Northampton and Woodstock.

J. A. Phillips, Esq., makes return on delinquent list for Kent.

SAMUEL WATTS, Auditor.

Woodstock, Jan. 1st, 1864.

The following are matters not particularly mentioned in our regular reports, and they are published now by request.

Mr. Scholey presented a petition from Mr. B. Howlett praying to be reimbursed on a bill of costs in the suit of the Queen vs. Campbell, in which Mr. II. was the complainant; the petition was afterwards withdrawn.

On an account of John Perkins' a constable, coming up for disbursements, Mr. Scholey moved that Mr. Perkins be not allowed his account, until it is ascertained what amount of County money is now in Mr. P.'s hands, such amount to be deducted from the amount of his account. Mr. Perkins explained that forty-eight shillings remained in his hands of the County, and that Mr. D. N. Key, a former constable for Simonds, gave him a job on the road, that he had performed part of this work, about half a day's work remaining undone, which he would do forthwith, when, on motion of Mr. Dibble, seconded by Mr. Scholey, the matter was referred to the Councilors for Simonds to investigate and ascertain what amount should be paid Perkins.

On motion of Mr. Scholey, seconded by Mr. Merritt, the list of Parish officers for Simonds is confirmed. On motion of Mr. Scholey, Resolved, that W. D. Estey, Esq., and all other magistrates having County money in their hands, be required to make return of the same forthwith.

The assessment for Poor ordered on Parish of Brighton was \$300, not \$300.

In the matter of D. Giberson, an assessor of Perth, as reported on the 15th of January, the proper position of the original resolution and the amendment was reversed, it was the motion to make Mr. G. pay the cost of citation which prevailed.

TERMS of the Carleton Sentinel per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance. \$2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of 12, \$15, and one to the sender of the club.

At or immediately before the end of each unpaid year, bills will be forwarded to subscribers, and such bills may be regarded as an intimation that unless immediately attended to the paper will be stopped, and proper steps taken to recover the amount of \$5, which is the price when not paid within the year.

*Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

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And the gross amount of Import duty we paid in to the revenues of the Province in that year was \$67,113 23, beside an export duty of some \$600,000 on timber, &c., paid at the port of St. John. Our imports in 1863 amounted to \$147,134 69, and our exports to \$122,69 60, exclusive of the wood export duty paid at the port of shipment.

We have in Carleton County, or had in 1861, of improved lands 81,247, and of unimproved, granted lands, 190,202 acres. Of the former, 19,983 acres lie on the Eastern side of the river, and 61,264 on the Western side. Of these unimproved lands 74,585 acres are on the Eastern and 119,614 on the Western side. While the above includes all the lands on the western side of the river, there are still, on the eastern side of the river, lands granted 90,000 acres; lands surveyed but not granted 160,000 acres; Crown lands not yet surveyed, 145,000 acres. Analysing these figures, it will be found that the surveyed, but as yet, ungranted lands, lying east, are nearly double the number of acres of the whole amount of improved lands in the County, while at the same time the quantity unsurveyed, and ungranted, on the eastern side, is nearly as great as the unimproved granted lands of the whole County.

The conclusion is evident that the Province is largely interested in this matter of a bridge. The 305,000 acres of Crown Lands still ungranted, comprise some of the finest in the country, and in it the Province has a reliable source of wealth, provided the facilities for its settlement are afforded. While the advancement of the country in the past has been encouraging, as the following figures will show, still the fact is evident that its increase in population, or in productions and manufactures, has not been such as might have been expected, nor such as would have followed a liberal encouragement of Immigration, and proper attention to the wants and conveniences of the settlers. The ambition of our farmers has been cramped and deadened on account of the miserable market to which they have had access. The home market has been uncertain and fluctuating, and in too many instances, a mean system of moneyless barter; and if these things operate to discourage the farmers who live on the western side of the river, to which access is easy, over good roads, how, in a ten-fold degree must it affect those who have made settlements in the wilderness, on the eastern side, who in order to reach the river have to carry their stuff at some seasons, to and fro on their backs, while the roads are impassable by a loaded team, and who, as this last fall, have for several weeks, fall and spring, their intercourse with Woodstock cut off by running ice. The position of the settlers of Glassville, Johnville, Knolesville, Gordonville, &c., is notably in point, and while these settlements prove the capabilities of the district in question, and how inviting they are to Immigrants, one has but to travel among them to ascertain that the isolation of their position, owing to the want of facilities for reaching Woodstock, must prove a bar to their rapid increase in the future. The figures alluded to above are omitted for want of space.

Carleton County Teachers' Institute.

A regular meeting of the Carleton County Teachers' Institute, was held in the McLaughlin school house, on Friday the 5th inst. There were present about thirty Teachers, the senior Vice President, Mr. Boyd, in the Chair. Several new members, ladies and gentlemen, were received. It was, on motion, Resolved that while regarding the CARLETON SENTINEL as its official organ, this Institute should forward copies of all notices of its meetings, to the organ of the Provincial Institute for publication. Resolved, that members of other County Institutes, now teaching in this County, and wishing to become members of this Institute, be admitted free of initiation fees, upon their producing certificates of their membership of any Teachers' Institute in the Province. Two gentlemen were admitted under the terms of the above resolution. The object of Physical Education was then taken up, and after an essay by Mr. Lynch which called forth a vote of thanks, and a request that he publish the same in the CARLETON SENTINEL, was lengthily and ably discussed. At a later stage of the discussion Mr. McIntosh read an essay for which he likewise received the thanks of the meeting, accompanied with a request that he publish the same. On motion, Whereas in the opinion of the members of this Institute Physical training should be introduced into all the schools of the Province, therefore, Resolved, that the Delegates from this Body to the Provincial Institute, be authorized to bring the subject before that Body at its next meeting.

An interesting discussion was now had upon the best method of gaining and retaining the attention of pupils, which was adjourned until the next regular meeting.

On motion, Whereas in the opinion of this Institute a necessity exists for enlightening the public mind on matters connected with Education, and especially the principles of teaching, and whereas this object might, in some measure, be accomplished by the Teachers of this County, therefore, Resolved, That a Committee of this Body be appointed to make arrangements for carrying out this desirable object; whereupon Messrs. Lynch, Simpson and McIntosh are appointed such Committee.

The subject of the formation of school Libraries was then introduced by the Secretary, who read a letter from the Chief Superintendent of Schools, urging upon Teachers the propriety of making some effort to have these necessary appendages to our schools established in their several localities. It was therefore Resolved, That each Teacher, now present, do make an effort between the present time and the next regular meeting of this Institute to form a library, in accordance with the School Act, in his or her district, and report the result of said effort at the next meeting.

The meeting now adjourned, having had a harmonious and useful session. The district Inspector, Mr. Freeze, was present and added largely to the interest of the occasion.

Persons who have engaged to bring wood, in payment to this office, are requested to do so at their earliest convenience.

Orange Hall Lectures.

The Rev. Mr. M'Lardy had a very respectable audience to accompany him on a trip to Paris and back, on Tuesday evening last. The Rev. lecturer spoke extemporaneously, and the description of the tour to and from Paris, the scenes, buildings, localities, en route, and in the latter city, was given in an easy colloquial manner which brought them vividly before the hearers, and invested them and their historic associations with new interest. The social habits of the Parisians were briefly touched upon, and the whole address was listened to with an attention which told emphatically how pleasing it was.

The Rev. Mr. Bleakney occupies the platform on Tuesday evening next. Subject—The Bible with its divine authority, and how it should be read.

RIFLE LECTURES.—The second of this course was delivered by Lt. Col. W. T. Baird, on Wednesday evening to an audience appreciative in character, but miserably small for the occasion. We were surprised to find, just now, while so much agitation is being made regarding a railroad, so few of the most prominent of the agitators present to listen to this lecture, so eminently bearing upon that subject. The title of the Lecture was "Carleton, past and present." It was delivered extemporaneously, or nearly so, and was illustrated by plans of this and the adjoining Counties; was delivered in a pleasing manner, and was rife with important information respecting, first, the early settlement of the Province and, then, particularly the County of Carleton in its incipency and progress. Speaking of the products of the County Mr. Baird very justly and severely censured the present system of disposing of the Crown lands, referring to hon. Mr. Todd's speech in the Legislative Council last winter, which we had the pleasure of reporting and publishing, and approving of that hon. gentleman's policy; he called upon the people to seek to institute a change, which could only be effected by sending men to the Legislature not interested in the perpetuation of the present unholy system, from their connection with the lumbering business. The lecturer pointed out how unequally the permanent settler was treated as compared to the lumberman; while the latter, for \$4 43, could obtain the privilege of cutting all the timber from a square mile of land, the former had to pay at the rate of \$25 70 a year for the same extent. The unequal division of territory in the different Counties was explained, Carleton having 700,000; York, 2,250,000, and Victoria, 2,500,000 acres, and the propriety of a readjustment of territory made, by annexing to Carleton the strip of land lying between the N. B. and N. S. Land Co.'s domain and the present boundary of Carleton. Mr. Baird made reference to the operations of the Iron Works at Upper Woodstock, estimating the amount of money put in circulation thereby at \$56,919, or \$3 56 for every man, woman and child in the County. We think this is underrated; having, not a great while ago, published a statement made upon the best of authority, making the gross sum expended yearly \$75,000. The value of the agricultural produce of 1861 Mr. Baird made \$507,415, \$35 each for every man, woman and child, and he showed how the produce of the County was amply sufficient to feed the population. The Bridge was touched upon, and its being built was strongly urged. The lecture concluded with a well timed philippic against the bribery and corruption system which prevailed at elections, and which disgraced the Legislature and the country.

A vast amount of statistical information was given; much of this we had prepared ourselves for publication, in connection with our leading article which was in type last week, but was deferred out of courtesy to Mr. Baird. The figures are crowded out this week, but may appear next issue.

The next lecture of the course will be by Rev. Mr. M'Lardy. Subject—Science and Thought.

An excellent public Temperance Meeting was held in Jacktown, on the evening of Saturday last, largely attended by a respectable and attentive audience. Very effective speeches were delivered by a number of gentlemen, and some pleasing vocal music discoursed. Mr. J. A. McInnis presided, altho' the meeting was held under the auspices of Jacktown Division, S. of T.

On the same evening an enthusiastic meeting of Garibaldi Division was held at their hall, in Canterbury, at which a large number of visiting ladies and gentlemen were present. So favorably goes on the good work!

Dr. Smith lectured in the Union Hall, Upper Woodstock, on Monday evening last. Subject—Education. The Lecture was under the auspices of the Atheneum. We cannot imagine that this excellent body desires to be exclusive so far as attendance at their public lectures are concerned. It is to be very gradual change, and not one, the effects of which would be perceptible in a year or two. But, how are we to account for the extraordinary mildness of the present season? The remembrance of the "oldest inhabitant" cannot bring to light any winter in this country equalling the present. Last winter was very mild, but it could not be compared to the present one.

In England, the weather has been exceedingly mild. In the London Times, of a date near Christmas, we saw a communication from an individual who stated that he had four varieties of roses then in bloom in his garden. He had never known such a thing before. To the West of us the weather has been very cold—and at times, it has been of unparallelled severity. Persons who pretend to know, affirm that the weather we have had this winter is very detrimental to health, and they point to the obituary notices in the newspapers in proof of their assertion. It is most likely that, while this weather is not at all injurious to health, persons do not take those ordinary precautions to guard against cold, that they would take if the season were not so fine. At Rothsay, on Sunday, the thermometer stood at 78° in the shade. Only think of it!—Globe.

For several days during the last of week and first of this present, we were visited by an extensive thaw, which reduced the volume of snow very considerably, and was succeeded by clear and pleasantly cold weather, which makes capital going. The winter thus far, which, by the way, is fast slipping away, has been of unexampled mildness and pleasantness.

PERSONAL.—James Boyd, Esq., M. P. E., of Charlotte Co., was in town this week.

A grand Railroad Meeting is to be held this Saturday, afternoon, in Connell's Hall. It is expected to be a general rally of the friends, throughout the County, of the western extension scheme.

We will furnish the SENTINEL to those wishing it, during the session of the Legislature, for fifty cents paid strictly in advance.

Progress is being rapidly made on the Brigantine being built in Northampton. Next week the frame will be up. She is 80 feet long; 200 tons burthen; someone of men and will be employed upon her. The prospect is that ship building will become a stated business here.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Twelve thousand Poles have been either executed or killed in battle during the present insurrection, and eight thousand have been sent into exile.

Mink skins, now worth from \$4 to \$7 each, were formerly heavy in the market at a quarter apiece. Fashion has adopted the mink, which makes all the difference. His fur is no glossier and no warmer than ever.

Lord Macaulay made the remark that "in general prize sheep are good for nothing but to make tallow candles, and prize poems are good for nothing but to light them."

A young lady of Patterson, N. J., on Christmas day, skated all the way from that city to Newark and back, a distance of thirty miles.

Among recent deaths, we notice that of Admiral Hamelin, who commanded the French navy in the Black Sea, during the Crimean war.

A man was put into Chatham Lock-up one last week, being intoxicated, and was badly frozen while there.

The underground cellars in New York are occupied by 18,000 human beings.

Gerald Massey, one of the minor English poets, has been awarded a pension of seventy pounds annually by the British Government.

The lawyers of Adrian, Mich., are on a strike, declaring that they must have larger fees for their professional services.

The Grand Jury in Toronto have presented True Bills against J. G. Bowes, George Boomer, and Ogilvie R. Gowen, for "Conspiracy."

Gen. Williams has announced his intention of shortly leaving Canada. Professional duties are alluded to as the cause.

The Spanish Courts have decided a law suit which has been transmitted through two and a half centuries of time, and eight generations of men. It involved the inheritance of Pizarro, the great conqueror of Peru.

A Lewiston, N. Y., despatch, of February 1st, states that during the night of that day, a suspension bridge across the Niagara River was blown away.

An Effort is being made to establish a Baptist church in Paris, France, and the people of England have been appealed to for assistance.

The New York Independent states that the Pope favors the Southern cause.

Arrests have been made at Liverpool for enlisting men for rebel army.

The address in reply to the Speech passed in the Nova Scotia House without opposition. Evidently the Government will have things their own way this year at least.

The late Académie celebration at Mount Allison has resulted in the fact that the average attendance for the first seven years was 119, for the second seven years 142, and for the third seven years 157. These figures speak more plainly than would a book of 200 pages, the vast benefits resulting to these Provinces from this noble Institution.

Trinity School, a well known Protestant Episcopal Educational Institution in the city of New York, has through the fortunate termination of a law suit, come into possession of property, real estate and funded, to the value of \$3,000,000. The suit has been a long contested one, extending through a period of some thirty years.

Since 1856, there had been brought into the Province liquor to the value of upwards of \$5,000,000, or a dollar for every letter in the Bible and Testament; and during the year 1863, the sum paid out was one half as much as the whole revenue of that year.

The consumption of liquor is decreasing, however, for in 1863, with 200,000 inhabitants, this Province did not consume within 30,000 gallons as much liquor as was used in 1833, when the population was but 115,000.—S. L. Tilley.

It is said that fears are entertained in Richmond of an insurrection, and the rebel authorities will not allow more than 500 conscripts to accumulate at the camp near Richmond on apprehension of such an attempt. Bands are being organized in many parts of the South for the purpose of resisting the conscription.

Heroic Sacrifice for the Cause.—At Ithaca, N. Y. recently, Hon. Ezra Cornell offered to contribute fifty dollars to the Ladies' Hospital Aid Society of that village, if twelve ladies could be found who would sew all day without speaking. The task was entered upon by fifteen, and fourteen of them actually accomplished this feat of self denial. But what a brute was Cornell!

In England there are 62 individuals to every 100 acres; in Ireland but 94. In British North America there is but one person to the square mile.

An American lady hinted while being presented to Empress Eugenie in Paris. The latter was delighted at the compliment.

Colonial News.

The following was passed at a public meeting held in Bangor, last week, at which Mr. C. E. Burpee was present, and made his statement respecting the Railroad:

Resolved, That the citizens of Bangor here assembled have heard with satisfaction the statements and explanations of Mr. C. E. Burpee, of St. John, in reference to the prospects of the E. & N. A. Railway of New Brunswick, and the measures in progress to secure its extension from St. John to the boundary line of Maine. That the interests of Bangor and the State of Maine call for the completion of the line from Bangor to a point of junction with the New Brunswick line at the boundary; and that assurances should be given to our New Brunswick friends, of the readiness of Maine to meet this demand at the frontier of Maine, at the earliest day they may please to name.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The announcement of a change in the current of the Gulf Stream, which lately went the rounds of the newspapers, and by which our present mild weather is accounted for, is no doubt very absurd. If any change takes place in the direction of the current, it must be very gradual change, and not one, the effects of which would be perceptible in a year or two. But, how are we to account for the extraordinary mildness of the present season? The remembrance of the "oldest inhabitant" cannot bring to light any winter in this country equalling the present.

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Some of the papers, in speaking of the Canadian Government having granted a sum of money for the purpose of prosecuting the survey, would have us to understand that they are still in favor of the Intercolonial, and that we are still bound to wait for it. The granting of this sum is only another evidence of their miserable deceit, inasmuch as they would only consent to the survey being made on the express understanding that the basis of the agreement made in September 1862 should be abandoned. We are perfectly astonished that any part of our press would still continue their advocacy of such a truckling, faithless set of people as the Canadians have proved themselves to be. Surely they have long ago forfeited any claim they ever had to be considered either trustworthy or truth-speaking, especially in the matter of Railway negotiations, and the idea of entrusting a man to a connection which they have done their utmost to sever and render abortive, by the most dishonest and dishonest means in their power, is a step which we at all events, are not prepared to take.—Westmorland Times.

The following is a comparative statement of the Revenue received at this port in the months of January 1863 and 1864:			
	1863.	1864.	
Railway Import,	\$3,507.25	\$2,834.40	
Imports,	16,807.31	18,226.11	
Exports,	2,002.40	2,732.03	
Bay of Fundy Lights,	577.45	540.05	
S. & D. Seamen's Duties,	130.75	149.82	
Cape Race Light,	18.98	19.98	
Copy Right Duties,		4.90	
	\$22,939.13	24,507.31	
Increase in favor of 1864,	\$1,568.17	—	Globe

A boy, about 16 years of age, named Haratt, was killed in Portland on Thursday afternoon. It seems that he, in company with a smaller boy, was in a shed on one of the wharves, used as a boat-shed, and it is believed, was chopping at some of the supports, which brought the whole structure down on top of him, and an iron spike entered his head in the vicinity of the temple, causing death.

The smaller boy who is about nine years of age, escaped by getting into a hole under the wharf. Singular to say the lad who escaped gave not the slightest hint of what happened, and it was only by the body of the dead boy had been recovered, that he related what he knew of the occurrence.—Globe.

OUTRAGE IN HALIFAX.—We learn from the Halifax Chronicle that the officers of an American merchant ship in Halifax has been guilty of a gross outrage.

On Saturday afternoon the mate of the *Leonora Barry* came into the Police Court and stated that two of his men were preparing to desert, and asked the policeman to go on board the ship which was lying at Fairbanks' wharf and take the men into custody. He was informed that such a proceeding would not be legal, but the police consented to detain the men if brought to the station. In the evening the men were brought to the Police Station manacled, and on their way from the ship they were guarded by the watchman of the vessel, who held a pistol in his hand, which he kept pointed directly at the men all the time they were on the way.

Upon reaching the Police Station the man held the pistol under his coat. The City Clerk happened to be in the Station when the men arrived, and he ordered the irons to be immediately taken off them.

The Recorder, upon dismissing the accused and declaring them free, stated that even had the men signed articles at New York as alleged by the Captain, such document would be of no effect unless sanctioned by the British Consul, the men signing it being British subjects, and the papers produced bore no mark of such sanction. His Honor also severely reprimanded the Captain for his unjustified conduct, and told him that it was an outrage on his part to place manacles upon British subjects.

British port, and cautioned him never again to put or cause to be put on British subjects, or subjects of any other power, even those of his (the Captain) own country in irons, or present a pistol at them, in British waters or on British soil, because, if he did so, he would most assuredly get into trouble and difficulty.

THE RAILROAD CASE.—The Railroad Committee of the Legislature had another hearing on Friday last upon the petition of the European & North American Railway Company, and upon the various petitions in aid of the same—and we understand the report will probably be favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, and that the Legislature will grant the same. There is little doubt that our City Council will